

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.
Fire, Life and Marine.
CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

\$5,099,000.	
Hartford Fire Insurance Company,	
Oldest Company in the field.	Incorporated 1810.
ASSETS,	\$1,000,000.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,	
Springfield, Mass.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$250,000.
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,	
The oldest Co. in N.Y.	Incorporated 1823.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$200,000.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company,	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$214,000.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$307,707.85

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$480,000
New York Life Insurance Company,	
CASH CAPITAL OVER	\$2,100,000

F. WHITAKER Agent.
 Mcne, Pease's Block, Main st., Jacksonville, Fla.
 1882 - - - 1882
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH
PAST FREIGHT LINE!
 American Express Co., - - Proprietors.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON
TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
 FORWARDING goods at a more expeditious rate than
 any line running west coast. Regular Express
 Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from
 New York and Boston, will be given.

through receipts will be given at 156 Murrayst., New
 York, and 59 Washington street, Boston.
 Mark all packages
"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"
 deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas
 streets, New York, and Western R. R., Boston, Mass.
 General office in East freight depot of Lake Shore R.
 Buffalo. J. W. MILLAR, Sup't.
 Buffalo.
 M. WARREN, Agent,
 At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
 ap236cm

D. W. LEWIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED A
STOCK
of Guns, Revolvers, Bowls-Knives, Flasks, Pouches,
Powder, &c. In fact, everything that a sportsman
wishes. Please give a call and examine. All to
be had cheap.
S. - The Powder is good and Flasks, Pouches, &c.,
the finest patterns.

Great Bargains in Millinery.
 MRS. O'DEA is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats, in velvet, satin, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable price will be refused, as sales must be made or the stock will be lost.
BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
 Make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find now, as landmarks, an assortment of millinery as the season west of New York.
 Old Bonnets of her customers will be retrimmed and made like new, *without any charge.*
 Ladies may come or call to order, and the newest models added for a mere nothing. Please call and see, before purchasing elsewhere.

bedrooms in Young America block, corner Herald's
Building Store, Main street. do 20000

Another Large Arrival
OF
Crockery & Glassware
AT
WHEELOCK'S.

RECEIVED, the best stock of White Granite and
all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town.
We wish lots of one or two hundred dollars,
to go to look here before going to Chicago
dislike, and hotel keepers
wish full sets or parts of sets and

Go to Wheelock's.
A large and fine assortment of various kinds of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
Best stock of Table & Glass Ware in the west, Plate
Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc.
Des Moines, June 6th. J. S. Lawt

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
J. S. Cowles, plaintiff, against John Mitchell, Solomon Hunt,
Elizabeth Hinton and Caroline Hyslop, defendants.
pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above captioned case
of June 1, A. D. 1861, I, Ira G. Jenks, a referee ap-
pointed for such purpose by the court, will sell at

uction, to the highest bidder, at the front steps
Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Janesville, on
THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
clock P. M. all those parcels of land situate in the
of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
known and described as lots one hundred and
mine (189), one hundred and thirty (190), two
and nineteen (191), and two hundred and twenty
(0) in Mitchell's fifth addition to Janesville, as
the recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as
be necessary to make the amount due the plaintiff
of the said judgment.—Dated August 25th, 1892.
Jm
IRA C. JENKS, Referee.

sale of the above described property is postponed
Monday, the 29th day of January, 1893, then.

rd November 24th, 1863.
542m IRA C. JENKS, Referee.
sale of the above described property is further
ordered until Monday, the 27th day of April, 1864, to
take place at the place and hour above mentioned.
rd January 26th, 1864.
543m IRA C. JENKS, Referee.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
rd Gibbs against H S Woodruff, W Taylor, Nancy
Ford, his wife, & J W Harris, A T Hopkins, T Rice,
Nelson Hopton, Frederick Kidder, Myron Strong,
Myron Strong.
date of Wisconsin to each and every of the above
named defendants:

are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 1st day of March, 1893, and to serve a copy of this order on you, and to appear at the hearing of the said complaint at the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action prays the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st, 1893.

DEWEY L. GARDNER & SONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

57-2121. 50.50-1

500 Cords
WOOD FOR SALE!
McKEY & BRO.
Have at our Wood Yard the above amount of
Seasoned Wood,
consisting mostly of Black and White Oak heavy body
which we will deliver to any part of the city
who wish can go and select it; always free.

measure at all three given. Adams' set with
sage, at our cash desk, will receive immediate
on. **STURDY & BROS.**

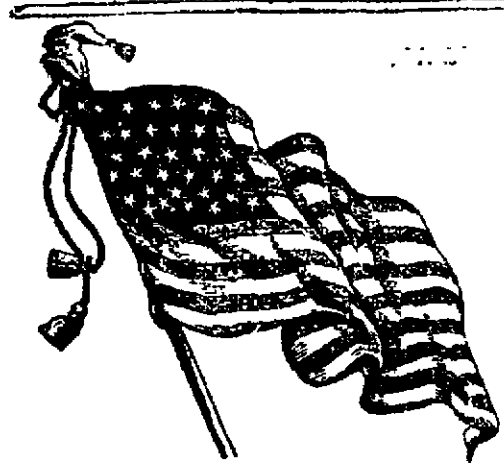
—In consequence of our men having received
they necessary tinners, the cash accounting the
will be necessary. **STURDY & BROS.**

FOR THE SPRING TRADE
at the
French Variety Store

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
At twenty different prices just received, ranging
price from \$2.00 to \$12.00.

WALL PAPER

5,000 rolls which we will retail cheaper than
be bought for from the manufacturers at the
price. Mind that Ladies for your own sake,
publish it to the world.
Y. JOUNNEAULT, Hyatt House, Pl.
ville, March 7th, 1864. 1864
LISH Cabinets and Venetian Plinths at
McBride
MORTGAGES FOR SALE



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The legislature will probably not adjourn to-day, as was intended. A resolution has been adopted by the assembly to continue the session until Thursday, which will most likely be concurred in by the senate. The large amount of unfinished business yet before the legislature is the cause of the postponement of the time of adjournment.

Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

The invasion of Kentucky does not, as yet, appear to be as extensive as at first supposed. It may be a feat to cover operations elsewhere. We think the "blue grass region," where the Kentucky aristocrats chiefly abound, would not be the worse for a short war. If confined to that locality, it would be a good thing for genuine unionism and loyalty.

The Army of the Potomac.

We continue to hear good accounts of the condition of the army of the Potomac, under its new commander. We await with patience its movement upon the enemy, satisfied that Gen. Hooker will attack them as soon as the elements will permit. If the mud is as deep in Virginia as it is here, we can excuse delay, and from all accounts it is deep enough, and has been throughout the winter.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

The statement of the Cincinnati Commercial that our forces are in possession of Grenada, and that Gen. Grant is surrounding Vicksburg, is good if true.

Refugees from Rebeldom.

Along the whole line, occupied by our armies, we hear accounts of the arrival of famished and poverty-stricken refugees from the rebel states. They no longer consist of slaves and their families, but of poor whites, who, no longer able to find food to keep them from starvation, are fleeing from the south. They are just as much driven from their homes by the effects of the accursed institution of slavery as the slaves. If the war goes on they must all leave, or starve, and the slaveholders will be the sole occupants of the desert they will have created by their oppressions and crimes. A fit retribution for men who deny equal rights to their fellow men.

THE FALL IN GOLD.—The New York Herald, of Thursday, the 26th, says: "The premium upon gold has fallen heavily in Wall street. Yesterday it sold as low as 140 and 139, and a further decline is expected. This fall has created a perfect stampede in the markets, especially among produce and dry goods dealers. It is estimated that some of our cotton goods merchants had over a million of dollars knocked off their respective profits yesterday. These heavy dealers may suffer; but the masses will be benefited; for prices go down with gold and exchange."

PLEASANT WEATHER.—A correspondent in General Rosecrans' army, writing from Murfreesboro, says: "Since the battle of Murfreesboro it has rained 27 days out of 76, to say nothing of several slight showers and a couple of snow storms besides. The army has, in fact, been mud-bound, and unable to move to any advantage; but there is a time coming when we will move so that rebeldom will feel it."

IT is reported by telegraph that Van Dorn is advancing towards Clarksville, Tenn., which is not far from Fort Donelson. We hope he will not succeed in "gobbling up" our other regiment, the thirteenth Wisconsin, which is at that place.

THE BIG GUN.—The monster cannon from Pittsburgh on the way to New York, passed through East Albany yesterday, (says the Albany Journal of Wednesday), and attracted much attention. It is fourteen feet long, and a good-sized man could easily crawl into it. The weight is over twenty-one tons.

SHOOTING INTO THE CAMP.—Last Friday, a little bit of Horicon, the train of cars coming this way was fired into by a musket and the ball came near hitting one or two persons. It is unknown whether it was done with "malice aforethought," or by some one who was out hunting. It was probably the latter, and was purely accidental.

TWO KINDS.—Harper's Weekly very neatly says there are two classes of democrats, viz: "The Jeffersonian democrats and the Jefferson Davis democrats."

BRASS.—One firm in Troy, New York, has issued fifty thousand brass penny tokens, and it is said that the demand for local circulation is immense.

CONTRABANDS.—The superintendent of contrabands in St. Louis reports that he has received two thousand three hundred applications for the services of five hundred negroes who have arrived there in the last fortnight. Two hundred of the negroes are going to Kansas, and the rest have been hired by farmers from Illinois and Iowa.

Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus succinctly states the particulars of the latest refusal of the government to allow Major-Gen. Fremont to take part in the war for the Union:

The simplest justice to Gen. Fremont requires a correction of the persistently-repeated declaration that he has been insisting on an independent command. Gen. Fremont has simply asked that he might be given something, anything, to do. He had two distinct plans of operation in different sections, for either of which it seemed that he was peculiarly fitted; but he insisted on neither of them. His simple, sole request was that he might be put into active service. He made no objections to going anywhere, doing anything. And this poor boon, of being permitted to use the sword the country had given him, was what a republican administration once more refused John C. Fremont.

The statement that this refusal was mainly, if not entirely due, to Gen. Halleck's bitter hostility, is probably correct. It rests, at any rate, upon no less authority than the explicit assertion of the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, who said he was in favor of giving Gen. Fremont a certain vote to do; the President is known to have favored it. Mr. Stanton says distinctly it would have been done for the opposition of Gen. Halleck. This seems positive enough, and whether Gen. Halleck can clear himself or not, it effectively narrows the matter down to two men—his commander-in-chief or the secretary of war. The fact is worth remembering.

For the rest, nobody knows of any reason why Fremont should not be granted the earnest request he has been so long preferring—to be permitted to fight somewhere in this war. His campaign in Virginia was confessedly a success, and a miracle of energy and endurance. On the heels of driving Jackson out of the field, he was first carefully insulted by being put under a personal enemy, and then banished the service. No such treatment was meted out to Sumner, Heintzelman, Burnside, under even less favorable circumstances. Is Fremont so much more inimical to this administration than they?

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The war has given birth to many gems of poetry, patriotic, humorous and pathetic, illustrative of the times. A volume compiled from the newspapers, and containing a growing list of contributions to the military literature of the country. I send below a touching narrative from an unknown pen, copied from the Philadelphia Bulletin, suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army hospitals. A brave lad of sixteen years, belonging to a New England regiment, mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the coming of his mother. As his last hour approached and his sight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic lady who was wiping the cold, clammy perspiration from his forehead, for the expected one, and with a smile of joy lighting up his pale face, he whispered tenderly, "Is that mother?" "Then," says the writer, "drawing her towards him with all his feeble strength, he nestled his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died with the sweet word 'mother' on his quivering lips."

"IS THAT MOTHER?"
Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she sang my cradle hymn—
Kneeling there in tears before me
Saying—my little boy is dead?
Come close to me from the old home lowly,
Out among the orchards and hills
To hear my boy doing slowly
Of war's battle wounds and ills?
Mother! oh, we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the tender lips were parted
Man to man and gun to gun.
But we failed—and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood's years,
These—no weeping—self-slaying,
No death's demand no more!
Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Wipe the lethargy you sang to me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead.

MILWAUKEE POST OFFICE—REMOVAL. OF JOHN LOCKWOOD.—Since it is an accomplished fact that C. Latham Sholes has received his commission, the people are inquiring, "What is the cause of Mr. Lockwood's removal?" Upon investigation, the affair seems to resolve itself into a family quarrel between Senator Doolittle and John F. Potter. Mr. Lockwood preferred Mr. Potter for senator. This was natural, inasmuch as Lockwood had been appointed through the influence of J. F. Potter. Mr. Doolittle considered it important to his future that he should have a man in the post office of Milwaukee, who was his friend. But Mr. Doolittle could not have accomplished it alone. He was sustained by Assistant Postmaster General Randall, and by Mr. Noonan, whose political and democratic councils, as well known, Doolittle readily got Potter to be appointed governor over the Dacotah Indians, and of course when he got into place, Mr. Potter vacated his influence in Wisconsin, of which he is no longer entitled to be considered a resident. The whole excavation under Mr. Lockwood's feet, was adroitly performed by the sappers and miners, and he was the more surprised to find his head in a basket, as no charges had been preferred against his official conduct; and he was diked, too, by the attacks of a newspaper which he had sustained with his whole patronage. Mr. Sholes, the new postmaster is an amiable man, and will probably make no changes in the offices of the subordinate departments. But Mr. Lockwood's friends say that such underground injustice shall not be submitted to, and they of course will make an effort to rotate Mr. Sholes out again. But the odds are against them, as there is a strong combination against Mr. Lockwood, arrayed in Senator Doolittle, Mr. Noonan, and Asst. Postmaster General Randall. Secretary Seward probably sides them, too, as he wants the vote of Wisconsin in the presidential convention of 1864. —Wisconsin.

HIGH PRICES.—The Atlanta Intelligencer says a commission merchant in that city, a few days since sold eleven barrels of whiskey for \$8,000, being more than \$700 per barrel. The hucksters demand \$2.25 per pound for good butter in Richmond. At this rate, says the Dispatch, everybody will have to discontinue the use of it, and give dairy-men a temporary relief from the labors of manufacture.

Hot coffee in Richmond is selling at the fashionable restaurants, where the genuine is served out, for a dollar per cup. The Whig estimates the cost of the coffee and sweetening at 23 cents, showing a clear profit of 75 cents on such a trifle as a cup of coffee.

WELL STATED.—At a meeting of western soldiers in Rosecrans' army, the copperhead lie that the war was made for the benefit of the negro, was returned in these well chosen words:
"We do not fight to free the slaves, but we free the slaves to stop the fight."

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—A distiller in Bethlehem, Pa., has had his stock of whiskey (two hundred barrels) seized for attempting to defraud the government in the matter of tax. The penalty is \$500 per barrel. The total amount of the fine is \$100,000. The amount is said to be more than twice the amount the offender is worth.

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ST. WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Saturday Night's Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.
Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—Robert Gray, of company D, 71st regiment Indiana Volunteers, who was convicted, by court-martial, in this city, some time since for desertion to the enemy, taking the oath of allegiance to the southern confederacy, and returning here as a spy, was shot at about three o'clock, this afternoon, near Burnside's barracks.

Two men were selected by lot from each company in the 71st, making twenty in all. Their guns were loaded by a lieutenant, one half with blanks and one half with Minnie balls. The guns were then handed to the men, without their knowledge which were loaded with balls or blank. The prisoner was brought out, and made a few remarks, acknowledging his guilt, but said he did it with no criminal intent, and only for the purpose of enabling him to get out of the army.

He supposed that he was to be shot as an example, and exhorted his fellow soldiers to stand by the government, and not to follow in his footsteps, but to profit by his fate; he said that he was not prepared to die, and it is thought that he expected to be pardoned up to the last moment.

He was blindfolded, and sat down upon his coffin, when, at a signal from the lieutenant, the soldiers fired and Gray fell dead, eight balls having lodged in his breast, any one of which would have killed him instantly.

He enlisted in Clay county, in this state, and served as hospital steward of his regiment up to the time of the battle at Richmond, Ky., from which place he deserted to Gen. Bragg. He has no friends in this country.

The deserter Reuben Stott, who recently killed an officer while attempting to arrest him, at Delphian in this state, has been arrested and lodged in jail at that place.

S. K. Hannigan, who was yesterday arrested for cheering for Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and the southern confederacy, in company with Bayless W. Hannah, a son of the late United States Minister to Prussia, and is now deputy auditor of this state.

CINCINNATI, March 27.
U. S. Marshal Shurtz returned to day from the Noble county expedition, bringing with him four deserters and thirteen butternuts, who had taken up arms to prevent the arrest of the deserters. These butternuts were brought before Commissioner Holliday to day, and bound over in \$1,000 bail each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27th, 1863.

Richmond papers of the 25th and 26th contain the following:
MONROE, March 25.—The Appeal of the 21st says the steamer Natchez, with 1,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 13th, on her trip to the Yazoo. The Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf, when they opened fire upon them, the vessels replying with broadsides several times. A dozen shots struck the vessels. Parties were seen carrying the wounded below. No damage on our side.

The Natchez Courier says the Hartford, with Com. Farragut on board, anchored in front of the city on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th, and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the mayor, stating that if the United States gunboats were fired upon by the people of Natchez, or by guerrillas, he would bombard the city. The Hartford remained all night, and left with the Monongahela in the morning.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—There was no movement of the army of Tennessee. On Tuesday the enemy advanced on the road from Franklin towards Columbia, but on Saturday retreated to Franklin.

Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck River. Our forces occupy Florence and Tuscumbia. There has been no movement of the enemy from Corinth in this direction. Morgan had a fight at Auburn, Canaan county, Tennessee, on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly, and killed and wounded a number, but was at last forced to retire. —Cumberland, March 25.—We have authentic reports that the fleet at Port Royal has been increased to 150 vessels, about 33 transports having been added within the last two days.

The Whig contains a detailed rebel account of the fight at Kelly's Ford, claiming that their force was but from 500 to 1,000 cavalry, but subsequently five regiments and one battery are enumerated. They claim a victory because, as they state, the object of the raid was frustrated. The new impressment bill has passed both houses of congress.

CINCINNATI, March 27.
Several more regiments of troops arrived here to day, and others passed down to Louisville.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch to day from Kentucky, stating that the reported number of rebels under Breckinridge, advancing on Danville, is greatly overrated. The Dispatch does not put the number over 2,500. We believe it is the impression that no such force of rebel cavalry and infantry could have possibly come through Western or Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, on account of the condition of the roads, and the want of transportation, provisions, fodder, &c.

A dispatch from Frankfort reports all quiet there, with no prospect of the rebels reaching that place.

The railroad to Lexington is clear, and some eight regiments of old troops have gone up from here. As many more go up via Louisville.

There is a rumor from Danville, brought by passengers from Lexington, that Danville has been occupied by our troops. If not already done, it will be to-morrow, and it is certain that, no matter how large the rebel force advancing into Kentucky is, it will come no farther.

MEMPHIS, March 25, via Cairo, 27.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Union forces at last accounts had not taken the fort at Greenwood, and there was no immediate prospect of such an event. The new route via Steel's Bayou, Sunflower and Yazoo river, promises well, and may enable our troops to get forward. Expedition is now wanted.

The idea of giving up Vicksburg without a struggle has not occurred to the enemy. They are strongly fortified at Yazoo City, and I suspect at all points which command the rear of Vicksburg. Three of Porter's fleet have entered the Yazoo river, and before this our forces are doubtless back of Vicksburg.

The Tigris brought the latest news from the fleet off Vicksburg. The batteries there are still throwing shot and all upon the men employed on the canal, but nobody is hurt. Heavy firing was heard in the region of the Yazoo river, just before the boat left, which is supposed to come from the troops sent up Steel's Bayou, and good results are anticipated from the troops and gunboats of the United States.

The steamer Indianapolis, reported captured, is said to have been found half submerged, 40 miles below Warrenton, where

the engagement took place in which she was taken. This is one story, while another is, that the Indianapolis was blown up by the rebels, and is a total wreck.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

It is apprehended in Washington to-day that the invasion of Kentucky is very much exaggerated. It is believed that, if on any scale, it has been effectually checked, and there is no more to be feared.

All sick and wounded in the army of the Potomac are being brought here and to Alexandria, and placed in hospital. No more passes will be granted to persons after to-day.

It is said now that the dismissal of Maj. Williams from the 6th regular cavalry was for uttering disloyal sentiments. The order issued by the President, until to-day, was a verbal one.

The delegation from various Indian tribes had an interview with the President to-day, in the presence of representatives of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished persons. Speeches were exchanged, with expressions of peace and friendship, and a promise from the President to improve their condition. Little Bear, the greatest chief present, said he would always endeavor to prevent his people from doing anything to incur our ill will, and if there was trouble, it would not be owing to bad conduct on the part of the Indians. They were sorry that there was great trouble in this country now between white people. They understood that white men were fighting each other. His nation did not wish to have anything to do with it. They did not understand it, and did not desire to take sides with either party. They wanted nothing but peace towards the white people, and they hoped it would last as long as they lasted. He and his comrades were now far away from their families, and were alone with nobody to protect them. He hoped the great chief would send them back as soon as he could. They wanted to get home.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The captain of the steamer Peterhof reports that on the night of the 24th, when within eighteen miles of Charleston, he saw many bombs flying and heard report of heavy guns. This may indicate the beginning of the attack on Charleston. No further particulars.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

The revenue steamer Reliance arrived to day, towing two prizes captured while attempting to go to Virginia. They had aboard a large rebel mail, a file of late Richmond papers, and a large amount of Confederate bonds, Virginia bank notes, medicines, etc., intended for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The steamer Massachusetts arrived at Fort Monroe to-day, from Port Royal on the 23d. She brings no news, excepting a confirmation of the report of the destruction of the rebel steamer Georgiana, off Long Beach, S. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:—Brigadier General Hascall, who has been detailed by the war department to return deserters in the states of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and who has his headquarters in this city, has been very successful. Large numbers of skeddaddlers have taken advantage of the President's very lenient and humane call to have absentees return, without danger of punishment, before the 1st of April, and have reported themselves to the various military rendezvous within General Hascall's department. General H. declares most positively, that all deserters found after the lapse of a reasonable time for their return, will, if arrested, be shot—the penalty for desertion.

HALIFAX, March 26.

The steamship Delta, from St. Thomas the 7th via Bermuda the 20th, arrived here to-day.

The U. S. ship Vanderbilt arrived at St. Thomas from Barbadoes on the 15th inst. The governor of Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine with him, but the latter declined, giving as a reason that the governor had entertained Capt. Moffit, of the private Florida, a few days previously. Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag to the Vanderbilt.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, March 29.
Special to Tribune.—It is certain that no rebel infantry has passed either flank of this army into Kentucky, therefore the Kentucky panic is baseless. There is reason to believe that Van Dorn, with 8,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, moved to strike the Cumberland river below Clarksville to intercept navigation. We have trustworthy information that the rebels are concentrating exclusively in the front to resist Rosecrans' advance, not to attack him. They are now not less than 60,000 strong, fortified at Tallahoma, Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga. No infantry has appeared at Knoxville. Provisions are going from Virginia to Tallahoma. There is no doubt the rebels are suffering for want of provisions. Joe Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga. Bragg is in command of the army with headquarters at Tallahoma.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
Tribune's special.—Deserters returning to the army are rapidly increasing. It is estimated upon basis of careful returns that the army of the Potomac is receiving acquisitions from this source at the rate of two or three regiments per week.

Times special.—It is whispered in speculative circles that a correspondence is proceeding between our government and that of France upon the subject of letting out tobacco and cotton belonging to French merchants in Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
Herald special.—Information received from the army of the Potomac shows that it is in splendid condition. The outposts of our army in front of this city are daily approached by numbers of refugees from the south. Many come in absolute destitution, half naked and half starved. Under recent orders they are compelled to turn back, or await permission from the department before they can enter our lines. These people all tell the same story of destitution in the south, and the impossibility to procure supplies and food.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29th, 1863.

The enemy's pickets are visible for several miles, but their troops display themselves very little. The main body of the rebel army lies back about 15 miles from Fredericksburg. A large force has recently been sent out and are now near Port Royal. Yesterday a lieutenant and three sergeants, all from one company, came into our lines, and hundreds of others would come but for the difficulty in crossing the Rappahannock. Deserters report great suffering in the rebel army and much dissatisfaction among the troops.

The general has recently convicted Gen. E. P. Trier of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in making official report of the part taken by his brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, to the governor of Pennsylvania without proper authority, and publishing the same in the Harrisburg Telegraph, and on a number of other charges found not guilty. He is sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders. The sentence has been carried into effect by Gen. Hooker, and Trier is released from arrest and ordered to return to duty.

Be civil to everybody.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.

Further particulars of the capture of the steamer Sam Gates, yesterday, by guerrillas, state that 9 negroes and two wounded soldiers were killed, and a third wounded, escaped to Independence. The amount of money taken was \$20,000, of which \$600 belonged to the government. The guerrillas had intended to destroy the boat, but they finally allowed her to pass.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The steamer D. W. Brunswick, from New Orleans, 23d, has arrived here. Gen. Grover's forces returned to the vicinity of Baton Rouge, with 300 bales of cotton and 1000 lbs. sugar; 8000 barrels of molasses more could be readily obtained. Captain Youngblood, chief of Gen. Gardner's staff, and five members of the rebel signal corps, were captured. Youngblood says the rebels have a force in reserve which can be readily thrown into Port Hudson or Vicksburg. Dudley's brigade was encamped at the head of Port's Island. The Hartford and the Albabrosas were the only vessels that passed Port Hudson. The destruction of the Mississippi is confirmed by the crew, 24 of whom are prisoners, the rest are believed to be killed. Among the prisoners is Capt. Fontaine of the marines.

A New Orleans paper of the 22d reports the receipt of 2000 bales of cotton the past week, which has been concealed for months. Letters from Hilton Head 25th, say that this a. m. all the mortars, numbering six, also all the gunboats and schooners, left this port. The Ericsson has just arrived with a floating machine to clear the channels of torpedoes, &c.

CINCINNATI, March 30.

The rebel raid into Kentucky has proved a failure. The Commercial's Murfreesboro special says that the rebels report 15,000 federals at Savannah, Tenn., that Grenada is in our possession, and that Grant's forces are sur rounding Vicksburg.

The Gazette's Indianapolis special says that there had been a great reaction in public sentiment in Indiana since the adjournment of the legislature. No doubts are entertained but the conscription act will be readily enforced.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Flour more active 10 1/2c better, 650a 6 3/8 extra state; 7, 10 1/2c B. H. O. Wheat firmer and quiet, 1, 57a 1/2c Chicago spring; 1, 61a 1/2c Milwaukee club; 1, 67a 1/2c winter red. Corn 10c better. Pork firm. Whisky firm 46a 1/2c. Stocks better. Gold closed 46 1/2.

Legislative Proceedings.

SATURDAY, March 28.

In the senate, on motion of Mr. West the vote by which the assembly bill "relating to homesteads" was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

The following bills were passed: To facilitate the entry of judgments in certain cases; to authorize the state treasurer and the secretary of state to omit from their annual reports, detailed statements of the war fund, the allotment fund and the fund in aid of volunteers. The bill in regard to the La Crosse, Muscoda & Mineral Point Railroad Company, the vote indefinitely postponed having been reconsidered, was rejected. The principal part of the session was taken up in the consideration of Senator Lawrence's militia bill, in committee of the whole, the democrats for the most part opposing the bill.

In the assembly, on motion of Mr. Ginty, the vote was reconsidered by which the bill authorizing Amos Page and others to improve the navigation of the Rock river was rejected, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Field, the rules were amended so as to prohibit members from speaking more than twice on any question or more than ten minutes each time; ayes 56, noes 32.

Mr. Sanborn opposed this motion violently, and most of the democratic members voted against it.

A bill was passed to incorporate the Tomah and St. Croix Railroad Company, and conferring a part of the land grant upon said company.

A MODEL SPEECH.—A captain in an Iowa regiment having been informed that his company had subscribed a handsome sum for the purpose of purchasing and presenting him with an elegant sash and sword, called his men together and delivered himself of the following model speech:

"Boys, if you have any money to spare, send it home to your families, if they need it; if not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could but regret the gift; or should I accept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick him, it might be unpleasant to think that I was under obligations to that person as a contributor to the elegant sword fund. For these reasons I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your loyal hearts prompt you to bestow. Wait until the war is over, wait until the tide of battle shall have been stayed—till the raging billows of this cursed rebellion have been put down; wait until I have proved myself worthy to receive so noble a gift—until you have shown yourselves by deeds of daring and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me—then perchance I may be happy to accept at your hands some lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem. Till then, wait."

That's what we call straight forward common sense, and pure disinterested patriotism combined.

THE EFFECT OF A SMILE.—"Well, how do you like the looks of the varmint?" said a "south-wester" to a "down-easter," who was gazing with round-eyed wonder, and evidently for the first time, at a huge alligator, with wide open jaws, on the muddy banks of the Mississippi. "Wal," replied the Yankee, "he ain't what you may call a handsome critter, but he's got a great deal of openness when he smiles."

Deep, narrow rivers penetrate the far interior of the rebellious south, for hundreds of miles, and are navigable for light draught boats the year round. The Mississippi is the grand trunk line:

Rivers. How far navigable.
Cumberland.....500 miles.
Tennessee.....280 "
Yazoo.....280 "
Tallahatchee.....100 "
White River, Ark.....100 "
St. Francis, Ark.....100 "
Red, La.....500 "
Tensas, La.....150 "

Mrs. Partridge says she can't understand these "milk market" reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively, and pork can be active, and feathers drooping—that is if it's raining; but how whisky can be steady, or hops quiet, or spirits dull, she can't see; neither how hard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsettled, nor potatoes depressed; nor flour rising—unless there had been yeast put in it—and sometimes it would not rise then.

GEN. KING.—It is rumored that General Rufus King will be assigned to the command of the department of the northwest, as successor to Gen. Pope, and that his headquarters will be located in Milwaukee.

Be civil to everybody.

A TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.

A Tennessee lawyer, a refugee from rebel tyranny who found shelter in a neighboring village at the commencement of the war, was asked the other day, why he did not return to Nashville, now that the federal army is in occupation and life and property once more secure. His answer was in these words: "I shall never go back to Nashville till Tennessee is a free state! I have always been a democrat, and I believe that I shall yet go home to a state where slavery will no longer exist." The speaker was a man of ability, whom the rebellion has converted into an anti-slavery man.—N. Y. Evening Post.

DIED.

In camp near Fredericksburg, January 14th, 1863, of disease of the brain, GEORGE K. WOODARD, aged 10 years and 11 months, formerly of Alton, Rock County, Wisconsin.

Among the first to respond to his country's call, he enlisted in the gallant 5th regiment, and with them fought for the east of the war in 1861. After nine months as vice he was discharged and returned home in April last, worn down by the hardships of a soldier's life. But his heart was in the work, and his health in a measure restored, he again enlisted, May 1st, in the 8th regiment of U. S. Infantry, and again went out to the tented field in August. But his soldier life was short, death marked him for his prey, and he sleeps to day on traitor's soil, no less a martyr to the cause he loved. He was a soldier's grave.

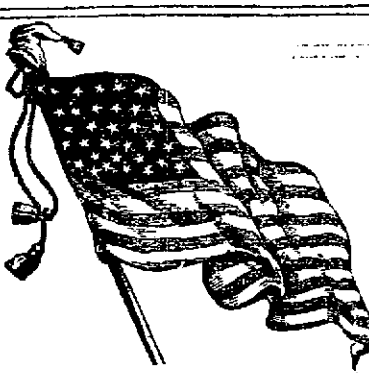
Bless, soldier brother, sleep,
Lift thy cowering head, and shall come,
Rest till thy conquering lid shall close,
And sound the reveille. W. H. KEDDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mechanic's Lien Sale.

BY virtue of a Mechanic's Lien upon one double B. Y. two horse buggy, for ironing the same, I will expose the said buggy, and sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder, at my shop in the village of Fulton, Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 31st day of April, 1863, at ten o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount of said lien and costs.—Dated March 28th, 1863. mr30d4w

W. E. VICKORY.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The legislature will probably not adjourn to-day, as was intended. A resolution has been adopted by the assembly to continue the session until Thursday, which will most likely be concurred in by the senate. The large amount of unfinished business yet before the legislature is the cause of the postponement of the time of adjournment.

Rebel Invasion of Kentucky.

The invasion of Kentucky does not, as yet, appear to be as extensive as at first supposed. It may be a feint to cover operations elsewhere. We think the "blue grass region," where the Kentucky aristocrats chiefly abound, would not be the worse for a short war. If confined to that locality, it would be a good thing for genuine unionism and loyalty.

The Army of the Potomac.

We continue to hear good accounts of the condition of the army of the Potomac, under its new commander. We await with patience its movement upon the enemy, satisfied that Gen. Hooker will attack them as soon as the elements will permit. If the mud is as deep in Virginia as it is here, we can excuse delay, and from all accounts it is bad enough, and has been throughout the winter.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

The statement of the Cincinnati Commercial that our forces are in possession of Grenada, and that Gen. Grant is surrounding Vicksburg, is good if true.

Refugees from Rebeldom.

Along the whole line, occupied by our armies, we hear accounts of the arrival of famished and poverty-stricken refugees from the rebel states. They no longer consist of slaves and their families, but of poor whites, who no longer able to find food to keep them from starvation, are fleeing from the south. They are just as much driven from their homes by the effects of the accursed institution of slavery as the slaves. If the war goes on they must all leave, or starve, and the slaveholders will be the sole occupants of the desert they will have created by their oppressions and crimes. A fit retribution for men who deny equal rights to their fellow men.

THE FALL IN GOLD.—The New York Herald, of Thursday, the 26th, says: "The premium upon gold has fallen heavily in Wall street. Yesterday it sold as low as 140 and 139, and a further decline is expected. This fall has created a perfect stampede in the markets, especially among produce and dry goods dealers. It is estimated that some of our cotton goods merchants had over a million of dollars knocked off their respective profits yesterday. These heavy dealers may suffer; but the masses will be benefited; for prices go down with gold and exchange."

PLEASANT WEATHER.—A correspondent in General Rosecrans' army, writing from Murfreesboro, says: "Since the battle of Murfreesboro it has rained 27 days out of 76, to say nothing of several slight showers and a couple of snow storms besides. The army has, in fact, been mud-bound, and unable to move to any advantage; but there is a time coming when we will move so that rebeldom will feel it."

IT IS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH that Van Dorn is advancing towards Clarksville, Tenn., which is not far from Fort Donelson. We hope he will not succeed in "gobbling up" our other regiment, the thirteenth Wisconsin, which is at that place.

THE BIG GUY.—The monster cannon from Pittsburgh on the way to New York, passed through East Albany yesterday, (says the Albany Journal of Wednesday), and attracted much attention. It is fourteen feet long, and a good-sized man could easily crawl into it. The weight is over twenty-one tons.

SHOOTING INTO THE CARB.—Last Friday, a little bit of Horicon, the train of cars coming this way was fired into by a musket and the ball came near hitting one or two persons. It is known whether it was done with "malice aforethought," or by some one who was out hunting. It was probably the latter, and was purely accidental.

TWO KIDS.—Harper's Weekly very neatly says there are two classes of democrats, viz: "The Jeffersonian democrats and the Jefferson Davis democrats."

BRASS.—One firm in Troy, New York, has issued fifty thousand brass penny tokens, and it is said that the demand for local circulation is immense.

CONTRABANDS.—The superintendent of contrabands in St. Louis reports that he has received two thousand three hundred applications for the services of five hundred negroes who have arrived there in the last fortnight. Two hundred of the negroes are going to Kansas, and the rest have been hired by farmers from Illinois and Iowa.

LY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Saturday Night's Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Robert Guy, of company D, 71st regiment Indiana Volunteers, who was convicted, by court-martial, in this city, some time since for desertion to the enemy, and the oath of allegiance to the southern confederacy, and returning here as a spy, was shot at about three o'clock, this afternoon, near Burnsides barracks.

Two men were selected by lot from each company in the 71st, making twenty in all. Their guns were loaded by a lieutenant, one half with blanks and one half with Minnie balls. The guns were then handed to the men, without their knowledge which were loaded with balls or blanks. The prisoner was brought out and made a few remarks, acknowledging his guilt, but said he did it with no criminal intent, and only for the purpose of enabling him to get out of the army.

He supposed that he was to be shot as an example, and exhorted his fellow soldiers to stand by the government, and not to follow in his footsteps, but to profit by his fate; he said that he was not prepared to die, and it is thought that he expected to be pardoned up to the last moment.

He was blindfolded, and sat down upon his cot, when, at a signal from the lieutenant, the soldiers fired and Guy fell dead, eight balls having lodged in his breast, any one of which would have killed him instantly.

He enlisted in Clay county, in this state, and served as hospital steward of his regiment up to the time of the battle at Richmond Ky., from which place he deserted to Gen. Bragg. He has no friends in this country.

The deserter Reuben Stout, who recently killed an officer while attempting to arrest him, at Delphian in this state, has been arrested and lodged in jail at that place.

S. K. Hannigan, who was yesterday arrested for cheating for Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and the southern confederacy, in company with Dayless W. Hannah, a son of the late United States Minister to Prussia, and is now deputy auditor of this state.

CINCINNATI, March 27.
U. S. Marshal Sarda returned to-day from the Noble county expedition, bringing with him four deserters and thirteen biterriers, who had taken up arms to prevent the arrest of the deserters. These biterriers were brought before Commissioner Holliday to-day, and bound over in \$1,000 bail each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 27, 1863.
Richmond papers of the 25th and 26th contain the following:

MONTICELLO, March 25.—The Appeal of the 21st says the steamer Natchez, with 1,300 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 13th, on her trip up the Yazoo. The Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf, when they opened fire upon them, the vessels replying with broadsides several times. A dozen shots struck the vessels. Parties were seen carrying the wounded below. No damage on our side.

The Natchez Courier says the Hartford, with Com. Farragut on board, anchored in front of the city on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., and sent a small boat with a flag of truce ashore with a note addressed to the mayor, stating that if the United States gunboats were fired upon by the people of Natchez, or by guerrillas, he would bombard the city. The Hartford remained all night, and left with the Monongahela in the morning.

CHATTANOOGA, March 23.—There was no movement of the army of Tennessee, on Tuesday the enemy advanced on the road from Franklin towards Columbia, but on Saturday retreated to Franklin.

Van Dorn is still on the north side of Duck River. Our forces occupy Florence and Tuscumbia. There has been no movement of the enemy from Corinth in this direction. Morgan had a fight at Auburn, Canaan county, Tennessee, on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly, and killed and wounded a number of the enemy, but was forced to retreat.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—We have authentic reports that the fleet at Port Royal has been increased to 150 vessels, about 35 transports having been added within the last two days.

The Whig contains a detailed rebel account of the fight at Kelly's Ford, claiming that their force was but from 500 to 1,000 cavalry, but subsequently five regiments and one battery are enumerated. They claim a victory because, as they state, the object of the raid was frustrated. The new improvement bill has passed both houses of congress.

CINCINNATI, March 27.
Several more regiments of troops arrived here to-day, and others passed down to Louisville.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch to-day from Kentucky, stating that the reported number of rebels under Breckinridge, advancing on Danville, is greatly overrated. The Dispatch does not put the number over 2,500. We believe it is the impression that no real force of rebel cavalry and infantry could have come through Western or Eastern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, on account of the condition of the roads and the want of transportation, provisions, fodder, &c.

A dispatch from Frankfort reports all quiet there, with no prospect of the rebels reaching that place.

The railroad to Lexington is clear, and some eight regiments of old troops have gone up from here. As many more go up via Louisville.

There is a rumor from Danville, brought by passengers from Lexington, that Danville has been occupied by our troops. It is not already done, it will be to-morrow, and it is certain that, no matter how large the rebel force advancing into Kentucky is, it will come no farther.

MEMPHIS, March 25, via Cairo, 27.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Union forces at last accounts had not taken the fort at Greenwood, and there was no immediate prospect of such an event. The new route via Steel's Bayou, Sunflower and Yazoo river, promises well, and may enable our troops to get forward. Expedition is now waited.

There is news of giving up Vicksburg without a struggle has not occurred the army. They are strongly fortified at Yazoo City and I suspect at all points which command the rear of Vicksburg. Three of Porter's fleet have entered the Yazoo river, and before this our forces are doubtless back of Vicksburg.

The Tigris brought the latest news from the fleet off Vicksburg. The batteries there are still throwing shot and shell upon the men employed on the canal, but nobody is hurt. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Yazoo river, just before the arrival of the fleet, which is supposed to come from the troops sent up Steel's Bayou, and good results are anticipated from the troops and gunboats of the United States.

The steamer Indianapolis, reported captured, is said to have been found half submerged, 40 miles below Warren, where

the engagement took place in which she was taken. This is one story, while another is, that the Indianapolis was blown up by the rebels, and is a total wreck.

WASHINGTON, March 27.
It is apprehended in Washington to-day that the invasion of Kentucky is very much exaggerated. It is believed that, if on any scale, it has been effectually checked, and is at this time.

It turns out now that the dismissal of Maj. Williams from the 6th regular cavalry was for uttering disloyal sentiments. This order issued by the President, until to-day, was a verbal one.

The delegation from various Indian tribes had an interview with the President to-day, in the presence of representatives of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished persons. Speeches were exchanged, with expressions of peace and friendship, and a promise from the President to improve their condition. Little Bear, the greatest chief present, said he would always endeavor to prevent his people from doing anything to incur our ill will, and, if there was trouble, it would not be owing to him, but to the part of the Indians.

They were sorry that there was great trouble in this country now between white people. They understood that white men were being each other. His nation did not wish to have anything to do with it. They did not understand it, and did not desire to take sides with either party. They wanted nothing but peace towards the white people, and they hoped it would last as long as they lasted. He and his comrades were now far away from their families, were alone, with nobody to protect them. He hoped the great chief would send them back as soon as he could. They wanted to get home.

NEW YORK, March 28.
The captain of the steamer Peterhof reports that on the night of the 24th, when within eighteen miles of Charleston, he saw many bombs flying and heard report of heavy guns. This may indicate the beginning of the attack on Charleston. No further particulars.

BALTIMORE, March 28.
The revenue steamer Reliance arrived to-day, towing two prizes captured while attempting to go to Virginia. They had aboard a large rebel mail, a file of late Richmond papers, and a large amount of Confederate bonds, Virginia notes, medicines, etc., intended for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 28.
The steamer Massachusetts arrived at Fort Monroe to-day, from Fort Royal on the 23d. She brings no news, excepting a confirmation of the report of the destruction of the rebel steamer Georgiana, of Long Beach, S. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.
To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal: Brigadier General Hascall, who has been detailed by the war department to return deserters in the states of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and who has his headquarters in this city, has been very successful.

Large numbers of deserters have taken advantage of the President's very lenient and humane call to have absented return, without danger of punishment, before the 1st of April, and have reported themselves to the various military rendezvous within General Hascall's department. General H. declares most positively, that all deserters found after the lapse of a reasonable time for their return, will, if arrested, be shot—the penalty for desertion.

HALIFAX, March 26.
The steamship Delta, from St. Thomas the 7th via Bermuda the 20th, arrived here to-day.

The U. S. ship Vanderbilt arrived at St. Thomas from Barbadoes on the 15th inst. The governor of Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine with him, but the latter declined, giving as a reason that the governor had entertained Capt. Mobly, of the private Florida, a few days previously. Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag to the Vanderbilt.

To-day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

MURFREESBORO, March 29.
Special to Tribune.—It is certain that no rebel infantry has passed either flank of this army into Kentucky, therefore the Kentucky panic is baseless. There is reason to believe that Van Dorn, with 8,000 mounted infantry and cavalry, moved to strike the Cumberland river below Clarksville to intercept navigation. We have trustworthy information that the rebels are retreating exclusively in the front to resist Rosecrans' advance.

They are now not less than 50,000 strong, fortified at Tullahoma, Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga. No infantry has appeared at Knoxville. Provisions are going from Virginia to Tullahoma.—There is no doubt the rebels are suffering for want of provisions. Joe Johnston's headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga. Bragg is in command of the army with headquarters at Tullahoma.

WASHINGTON, March 29.
Tribune's special.—Deserters returning to the army are rapidly increasing. They are estimated upon basis of careful returns that the army of the Potomac is receiving acquisitions from this source at the rate of two or three regiments per week.

Times special.—It is whispered in speculative circles that a correspondence is proceeding between our government and that of France upon the subject of letting out tobacco and cotton belonging to French merchants in Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans and Mobile.

HERALD special.—Information received from the army of the Potomac shows that it is in splendid condition. The outpost of our army in front of this city are daily approached by numbers of refugees from the south. Many come in absolute destitution, half nude and half starved. Under recent orders they are compelled to turn back, or await permission from the department to enter our lines. These people all tell the same story of destitution in the south, and the impossibility to procure supplies and food.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 29, 1863.
The enemy's pickets are visible for several miles, but their troops display themselves very little. The main body of the rebel army lies back about 15 miles from Fredericksburg. A large force has recently been sent out on a raid near Fort Royal. Yesterday a lieutenant and several sergeants, all from one company, came into our lines, and hundreds of others would come but for the difficulty in crossing the Rappahannock. Deserters report great suffering in the rebel army and much dissatisfaction among the troops.

The general court martial convicted Gen. E. P. Tyler of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in making official report of the part taken by his brigade in battle. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Yazoo river, just before the arrival of the fleet, which is supposed to come from the troops sent up Steel's Bayou, and good results are anticipated from the troops and gunboats of the United States.

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KANSAS CITY, March 29.

Further particulars of the capture of the steamer Sam Glava yesterday, by guerrillas, state that 3 negroes and two wounded soldiers were killed, and a third wounded, escaped to Independence. The amount of money taken was \$30,200, of which \$600 belonged to the government. The guerrillas had intended to destroy the boat, but they finally allowed her to pass.

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A bill was passed to incorporate the Tomah and St. Croix Railroad Company, and conferring a part of the land grant upon said company.

A MODEL SPEECH.—A captain in an Iowa regiment having been informed that his company had subscribed a handsome sum for the purpose of purchasing and presenting to the army a banner, and a sword, called his men together and delivered himself of the following model speech:

"Boys, if you have any money to spare, send it home to your families, if they need it; if not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could not regret the gift; or should I accept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick some one of our donors out of this company, it might be unpleasant to think that I was not obliged to that person as a contributor to the elegant sword fund. For these reasons I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your loyal hearts prompt you to bestow. Wait until the war is over; wait until the tide of battle shall have been stayed—till the raging billows of this cursed rebellion have been put down; wait until I have proved myself worthy to receive so noble a gift—until you have shown yourselves by deeds of daring and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me. I will then purchase a sword, and accept it at your hands as a lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem.—Till then, wait."

That's what we call straight-forward common sense, and pure disinterested patriotism combined.

TEX EFFORT OF A SMILE.—"Well, how do you like the looks of the varmint?" said a "south-wester" to a "down-easter" who was gazing with round-eyed wonder, and evidently for the first time, at a huge alligator, with wide open jaws, on the muddy banks of the Mississippi. "Wal," replied the Yankee, "he ain't what you may call a handsome critter, but he's got a great deal of openness when he smiles."

Deep, narrow rivers penetrate the far interior of the rebellious south, for hundreds of miles, and are navigable for light draught boats the year round. The Mississippi is the grand trunk line:

Rivers. How far navigable.

Cumberland.....500 miles.

Tennessee.....280 "

Yazoo.....290 "

Tallahatchie.....100 "

White River, Ark.....400 "

St. Francis, Mo.....500 "

Red, La.....500 "

Toussaint, La.....150 "

Mrs. Partington says she can't understand these 'ere market reports. She can understand how cheese can be lively, and pork can be active, and feathers drooping, that is if it's raining; but how whisky can be steady, or hog-dropt, or sprits dried, she can't see, neither how hard can be firm in warm weather, nor iron unsoftened, nor potatoes depressed, nor flour rising—unless there had been yeast put in it—and sometimes it would not rise then.

GEN. KING.—It is rumored that General Rufus King will be assigned to the command of the department of the northwest, as successor to Gen. Pope, and that his headquarters will be located in Milwaukee.

Be strict to everybody.

A TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT'S OPINION.

A Tennessee lawyer, a refugee from rebel troops who found shelter in a neighboring village at the commencement of the war, was asked the other day, why he did not return to Nashville, now that the federal army is in occupation and life and property were more secure. His answer was in these words: "I shall never go back to Nashville till Tennessee is a free state! I have always been a democrat, and I believe that I shall yet go home to a state where slavery will no longer exist." The speaker was a man of sixty, whom the rebellion has converted into an anti-slavery man.—N. Y. Evening Post.

DIED.

In camp near Fredericksburg, January 14th, 1863, of disease of the heart, GEORGE R. WOODARD, aged 15 years and 11 months, formerly of Alton, Rock county, Wisconsin.

Among the first to respond to his country's call, he enlisted in the gallant 6th regiment, and with them left for the seat of war in 1861. After nine months service he was discharged and returned home in April last, worn down by the hardships of a soldier's life. But his heart was in the war, and his health is a constant reminder of his country's call. He died on the 14th of January, 1863, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. J. H. Woodard, in Alton, Rock county, Wis. He was a soldier's grave.

Sleep, soldier brother, sleep.
Rest till thy conquering land shall come.
And sound the reveille. W. H. EDDY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mechanic's Lien Sale.

By virtue of a Mechanic's Lien upon one double lot and building, situated in the city of Janesville, Wis., I will expose the said goods, real and personal, to public auction, to the highest bidder, at my shop in the village of Alton, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 23d day of April, 1863, at ten o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount of said lien and costs.—Dated Fulton, Wis., March 28th, 1863.

W. E. VICKORY.

PROCLAMATION

to the

REPUBLICANS & COPPERHEADS.

I, MOSES HARSH,

of the

Young America Clothing House,

HAVE this day received the largest and best stock

of

Clothing,

Cassimeres

and

Vestings,

made up in the best manner and cut in the best style, which I will sell at

Old Prices.

I therefore invite everybody who is in want of Clothing, and wants to

SAVE MONEY,

to give me a call. It is needless for me to state why I

Can Sell Cheaper!

all ask of me to give me a call and I will satisfy you that the Young America Clothing House is

The Place to Buy Clothing

and save

Joseph F Willard, plff, agst Elizabeth A Plim
Charles O Plimpton, def'ts.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment rendered in and to the effect of the closure and sale rendered in the above captioned case, on the 24 day of December, A.D. 1868, the said court, do hereby order and direct that the said premises, together with the said land, be sold by said court, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Central Bank building, in said county, on

THE 13TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate situate in the city of Janesville, county and state of Wisconsin, and known as and designated as lot number four (4) in Willard's subdivision of lot number one (1) of Mitchell's addition to the city of Janesville, two (22) feet on Madison street, and one hundred and ten (110) feet in depth, together with the said land subdivision, or thereout, as shall be necessary to carry out the

by virtue of said judgment. Dated Decem-
ber 1862. H. N. COMSTOCK, J.
WILLARD MERRILL, Pl^t's Atty. Del.

CLIAUGIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY
James H. Klawitter, Moses S. Pritchard and
son agent James B. Tracy, administrators of
of A. S. Wood, deceased, Elizabeth E. Wood,
Wood, Emily J. Wood, Abiel M. Wood, Kate
George T. Bullock, and George Peckery.

IN pursuance of and by virtue of a judgment

THE 16th DAY of APRIL, A D 1862,
at two o'clock P M, all of that certain piece
of land situate in Id., and being in the

Sheriff's Sale.
IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
A D Conant, plaintiff, vs Jeremiah Moriarty, defendant.
BY virtue of two several executions, to-wit:

By virtue of process bearing date on the 2d day of January, 1892, each in favor of said plaintiff and as goods, chattels, lands and improvements of said defendant do directed and delivered, I have hereunto set my hand and seal public auction, to the highest bidder.

ON THE 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that dry, a door of the Post Office, in the city of Jackson county, all the right, title and interest which defendant, Jeremiah Moriarty, had on the April, 1867, or at any time thereafter in and to the following described real estate, to wit: a certain parcel of land situated in the city of Jacksonville, and in the county of Duval, in the state of Florida, containing more or less than one acre and six tenths of an acre, situate on the north side of the street twenty-two feet easterly from the

corner of lot No eight in Smith, Bailey & Station to Jonesville, thence easterly along said line of said Pleasant street twenty-two feet, thence northerly parallel with River street across said lot twenty-two feet on or seven in said addition westerly parallel with said Pleasant street twenty-two feet to the east line of land sold to Henry Neate, thence southerly along said east line of said land and said Neate to the place of beginning.—Dated 30th, 1902.
S. J. M. PUT
d. 3047w Sheriff of Rock

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF JOHNSTON

TO Marshall Cunningham:
YOU are hereby notified that a **WARRANT** in **ment has been issued against you** and **erty** **has been taken** **against you** **and** **the** **County of** **Marshall** **amounting to forty-two dollars** **less you shall appear before W & Pickett,** **the peace in and for said County, at his of** **town, on the fifth day of February, A D 1863** **o'clock in the afternoon. Judgment will b** **against you and your property sold to pay t**
 Dated this 5th day of January, A D 1863.
 Jas3** HIRSHACK CUNNINGHAM.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.
 Henry K Whitton, plf, agst Stephen S Spaul
 others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment
 close a said rendered in the above, in said
 on the 20th day of January, 1863, in said

at 2 o'clock P. M., all that parcel of real estate in the said city of Janesville, and described as follows: A certain tract of land conveyed by one Samuel J. Smith and wife to said Joseph C. Spaulding, by deed recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said county, WI. comstr. in book 32 of deeds, of which land I intend hereby to be described as follows: On the east side by the east line of land conveyed as aforesaid, to said Joseph C. Spaulding

west side by a line parallel to and forty rods
said east boundary, on the south side by
boundary of said Spanning's tract, and on
side by a line parallel to and twelve rods to
south boundary, containing three acres.—
Jury 23d, 1863 W. A. LAWE
ja23d3m

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the Judgment, decree and sale rendered in the above mentioned case, on the 20th day of January, 1863, in favor of the plaintiff above named and against the said defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Myer on Main street, in the city of Jonesville, in this county, on

THE 23d DAY of APRIL, 1863

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

ing described mortgage premises, to wit: certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land situated and being in the town of La Prairie and in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, as distinguished and described as follows: commencing in the center of Turtle Creek center of the east half of the northeast quarter thirty five acres of the said creek in town north, of range thirteen east, thence running north, of range thirteen east, thence running to the west side of the public road between the

burfman's farm to the farm owned at said mortgage by James Chamberlain, and west side of said road to the center of the railroad on the center of section twenty-six, it along the center of said road to land then owned by W. Lawrence, thence south twenty chains to by C. H. Meloy, thence west twenty chains, to the center of Turtle Creek, thence westerly center of Turtle Creek to the place of beginning taking three hundred and eleven acres (311) more or less, excepting therefrom a small

fore conveyed to the school district for school
and also, the west half of the southwest quar-
ter twenty-eight in township two north
fourteen east; and also forty-five acres in
half of said section twenty-eight (28) in said
number two north, of said range fourteen e-
scribed as follows, to wit: commencing from
(45) west of the northwest corner of the east
southeast quarter of said section, thence south
one hundred and fifteen rods to a stake, the
73° west sixty-two rods and fifteen links, to

east one hundred and fifteen rods, then
east sixty-two rods and fifteen links to the
glazing, or so much and such part thereof
necessary to satisfy the amount due on said
and expenses of sale, and as many be sold separat
out material injury to the parties interested
January 21st, 1864.
R. T. PHELPS
Sheriff of Rock County

BENNETT, CAMDEN & GIBBS,
ja2243m Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY
The State of Wisconsin to William S Murray,
Murray, Calvin W Howe, Mary Elizabeth
Baunister, defendants:
YOU are hereby summoned to answer the
of Ernest Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks,
Fairbanks and Franklin Fairbanks, plaintiffs,
was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit
for Rock county, at the city of Janesville, Wis-
consin, on the 16th day of January, 1883, of which

is hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at or upon the said city, within ninety days after the expiration of the day of such service, and if you answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated at Janceville, January 16th, 1891.

[REVENUE STAMP, 5c.] CONGER & HAWES
ja2ndw Plaintiffs

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY

Richard H. Plummer agent Edward L. D. others.
IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of closure and sale rendered in the above captioned case on the 21st day of January, 1963, in favor of the plaintiff against the defendants, I shall on the 24th day of April, 1963, at 10 o'clock a.m., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, situated on Milwaukee street, in front of the Hock Co. building, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 24th DAY of APRIL, 1963

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in
tr described real estate, namely: all that
or parcel of land situate in the city of
the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,
and distinguished as the north half of lot one
and seventy-three in Smith, Bailey & Stone's
to Janeville, according to the recorded plat
so much thereof as may be sufficient to do
judgment and the expenses of said sale—Dece-
ry 21st, 1868. IMA C. JENKS,
SLOAN, PATTON & BAILEY, Plffs. Attys.

Sheriff's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
George M Murray agt Eugene F Kendall,
dall, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.
IN purtoance and by virtue of a judgment
of the court and also rendered in said court,
entitled action, on the 6th day of December
1891, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant,
shall sell at public auction, to the highest

THE 31st DAY of MARCH, 1863
at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts
of land situate and being in the city of Bel
of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and
ed as follows, to wit—lot No three (3) and
half of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26)
city (formerly village) of Bel It, according to

survey of the same, dated December 21st,
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
CLAS. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Rock
Plaintiff's Attorney, de
Instructions for Field Artists
Serials. (AMM) C. J. BEND
NEWSPAPER

1862. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1862.

Chicago and North-Western Railway

On and after Monday May 20th trains leave Janesville:

Chicago Express	8:00 A.M.
Chicago Mail	8:30 A.M.
Chicago Freight	9:00 A.M.
Chicago Passenger	9:30 A.M.
Chicago Mail	10:00 A.M.
Chicago Freight	10:30 A.M.
Chicago Passenger	11:00 A.M.
Chicago Mail	11:30 A.M.
Chicago Freight	12:00 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	12:30 P.M.
Chicago Mail	1:00 P.M.
Chicago Freight	1:30 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	2:00 P.M.
Chicago Mail	2:30 P.M.
Chicago Freight	3:00 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	3:30 P.M.
Chicago Mail	4:00 P.M.
Chicago Freight	4:30 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	5:00 P.M.
Chicago Mail	5:30 P.M.
Chicago Freight	6:00 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	6:30 P.M.
Chicago Mail	7:00 P.M.
Chicago Freight	7:30 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	8:00 P.M.
Chicago Mail	8:30 P.M.
Chicago Freight	9:00 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	9:30 P.M.
Chicago Mail	10:00 P.M.
Chicago Freight	10:30 P.M.
Chicago Passenger	11:00 P.M.
Chicago Mail	11:30 P.M.
Chicago Freight	12:00 A.M.
Chicago Passenger	12:30 A.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west; for Rockford, Freeport, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Watertown, Wisconsin; for Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Peter, St. Cloud, Duluth, Superior, and all points north and west; tickets for all principal points east and south, and also at the passenger depot.

H. M. PATTERSON, Agent.

1862. Winter Arrangement. 1862.

M. & P. du C. R. R. Time Table.

Nov. 27, 1862, Time Table No. 25.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Milwaukee	8:00 A.M.
For Chicago	8:30 A.M.
For Madison	9:00 A.M.
For Watertown	9:30 A.M.
For Beloit	10:00 A.M.
For Portage City	10:30 A.M.
For Beaver Dam	11:00 A.M.
For Berlin	11:30 A.M.
For St. Paul	12:00 P.M.
For St. Louis	12:30 P.M.
For St. Peter	1:00 P.M.
For St. Cloud	1:30 P.M.
For Duluth	2:00 P.M.
For Superior	2:30 P.M.
For Chicago	3:00 P.M.
For Madison	3:30 P.M.
For Watertown	4:00 P.M.
For Beloit	4:30 P.M.
For Portage City	5:00 P.M.
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For Portage City	8:30 P.M.
For Beaver Dam	9:00 P.M.
For Berlin	9:30 P.M.
For St. Paul	10:00 P.M.
For St. Louis	10:30 P.M.
For St. Peter	11:00 P.M.
For St. Cloud	11:30 P.M.
For Duluth	12:00 A.M.
For Superior	12:30 A.M.
For Chicago	1:00 A.M.
For Madison	1:30 A.M.
For Watertown	2:00 A.M.
For Beloit	2:30 A.M.
For Portage City	3:00 A.M.
For Beaver Dam	3:30 A.M.
For Berlin	4:00 A.M.
For St. Paul	4:30 A.M.
For St. Louis	5:00 A.M.
For St. Peter	5:30 A.M.
For St. Cloud	6:00 A.M.
For Duluth	6:30 A.M.
For Superior	7:00 A.M.
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